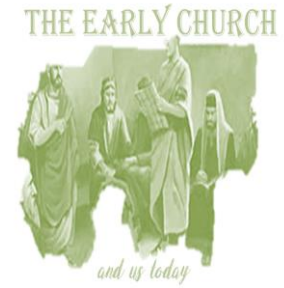


## PRE-CURSOR INVENTORY

Read the whole of [Acts chapter 2](#) AND [John chapter 1](#).

Observing the Acts of the Apostles; list some key activities of the followers (Christians).



It is evident that a very strong fellowship was established between Christian believers in Jerusalem because of the love they had for each other ([Acts 2:42](#)).

[John 1: 6-7](#), explains the fellowship principle of Christian living. The same fellowship the church in Jerusalem practised. They shared possessions, sold properties to care for one another's needs.

The early church took different forms ensuring that everyone was involved in unifying the church.

1. Personal attention which involved encouragement and advice from other church members,
2. One on one with those they brought to church.
3. They met in homes so that others adjust to the new society.
4. This led to a bigger and a welcoming church congregational fellowship.
5. Everyone was used to one another and that strengthened the church.

**DISCUSS** - Comparing what the early church practised and the church today, there is little difference, but there is a distinct:

- Lack of comparable commitment.
- Also, members that meet in homes are often very small %, if any
- Little enthusiasm in encouraging and helping new converts to settle in with the new society.

## THE CHURCH DEFINED

The definition by Webster's editors says: 'A distinct body of Christians having a common faith and discipline'. In the Greek language the word is translated as ekklesia, which means 'called out'.

[The early Church – Inventory week one /Tony McKeown/](#)